

## FRANCE IS EAGER TO FLY AT FOE

Members of Parliament Wildly Cheer Speeches of Statesmen.

## 42 GERMANS IN PARIS ARRESTED AS SPIES

U. S. Officers to See French in Action—James G. Bennett's Autos Commandeered.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Paris, Aug. 5.—It was amid thunders of applause that President Poincaré's message was read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber. His allusion to Russia and England were greeted with rousing cheers and, contrary to all precedent, the Deputies turned to Ambassadors Lavovskiy and Bertie, who were in the diplomatic tribune, and warmly cheered again. A patriotic outburst of overwhelming intensity was evoked by Premier Viviani's magnificent, yet judicious, address, which made a profound impression. The lucid manner in which he summarized the events leading to the German Ambassador's departure from Paris was hailed as masterful and statesmanlike. M. Viviani was acclaimed unanimously for his wholeheartedness in the solemn hour of the defense of the nation.

Eager to Defend Country.  
President Poincaré's message, which was read in both the Senate and the Chamber, was as follows:

"Our nation is in arms and trembling with eagerness to defend the land of our fathers."

"France is faithfully supported by her ally, Russia; she is upheld by the loyal friendship of England, and already from all points of the civilized world go out to her expressions of sympathy and good will, for she represents to-day once again before the universe liberty, justice and reason."

"Lift up your hearts! Long live France!"

Premier Viviani, who addressed both houses of Parliament, said that German aggressions had gone on for forty years. France, he declared, had borne them with remarkable equanimity in her deep attachment to peace.

"Useless sacrifices, sterile compromises and other efforts," he continued, "were in vain. While fervently promoting peace, our allies have been attacked, and France and her allies are also proud to be their allies."

"We shall defend them because they alone are threatened. All the rest is only vain pretext."

Several Senators, who were ill, were carried to their seats, as they were unwilling to be absent from the historic session.

Forty Deputies, mobilized for war as reservists, came in in uniform, as they were about to leave for the front, but were obliged to remain outside, as they were prohibited by law from wearing military attire in Parliament.

Both houses adopted without discussion the financial bills introduced by the government and others for the relief of the families of officers, and for the relief of the families of officers, and for the relief of the families of officers.

An amendment extending the moratorium to all the French colonies was passed unanimously, and the Chamber then turned to the bill in support of a bill to confer French nationality on natives of Alsace and Lorraine enlisting in the French army.

Arrest German Spies.  
It is believed that several thousands of Germans and Austrians are still in Paris. There were more than 80,000 on the police registers before the war broke out, and it is thought impossible that they left the city.

No fewer than forty-two Germans of both sexes have been arrested as spies since last Saturday.

Lyron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, has cabled to the War Department for Major Spencer Cosby (military attaché at the American Embassy), Major Morton T. Henry (quartermaster corps), Captain Frank Parsons (11th Cavalry), also military attaché, Captain Francis H. Pope (quartermaster corps), Lieutenant B. R. Somerville and four other graduates of West Point, all of whom are on leave, to accompany the French armies as military observers.

James Gordon Bennett, publisher of "The New York Herald," was among those called upon to give up their automobiles and horses to the government.

All the mail for soldiers in the French army is to be forwarded free by the government. The letters are to be sent to certain centres, whence they will be sent on to the soldiers, as it is thought unwise to disclose the location of the various regiments.

The Minister of the Interior telegraphed numerous bulletins to the prefects throughout France informing them of the latest news and giving orders for its distribution.

## SAYS ENGLISH NAVY IS THE STRONGER

Rear Admiral Howison, U. S. N., Retired, Thinks British Ships Superior to German.

Germany's navy is going to be no match for that of England in the present European war, according to Rear Admiral H. L. Howison, U. S. N., retired.

"The English and German fleets have been engaged in battle against each other," said the rear admiral yesterday, "but I should judge the English are more efficient. Germany has a good navy, but England, of course, has many more ships. The fighting efficiency, ship for ship, of the English, I think, is better than that of the Germans."

Admiral Howison prophesied that the first big fight will be on the North Sea. "England has a very powerful fleet in those waters," he added, "and I should think it would strike the Germans right away."

"Germany has a little larger fleet than France. There is a very little difference, I should say, between the efficiency of the two."

"Russia has a smaller navy than France. Its reputation suffered in the Russo-Japanese war, but it has been reconstructed and has a lot of new boats. The United States navy, of course, is the most powerful of the world. England, France and Russia greatly exceed that of Germany. Austria, Germany's ally, has a small fleet in the Adriatic."

There are now twenty-three foreign ships held up at this port and thirty more are due within the next six days. No ships have left this port since last Sunday, and insurance rates are so high that they are practically prohibitive.

It is said by the steamship companies that both liners will remain in this port indefinitely.

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## GERMAN LINERS IN PORT

Brandenburg and Prinz Oskar Safe at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—The North German Lloyd liner Brandenburg docked here to-day, after running for the last two days under forced draft and without lights. The Prinz Oskar, of the Hamburg-American Line, also arrived to-day. Both ships were a day ahead of their schedule.

The Brandenburg sailed from Bremen on July 23, with 380 passengers for Philadelphia and 385 for Galveston. The Prinz Oskar sailed from Hamburg on July 23, with 360 passengers.

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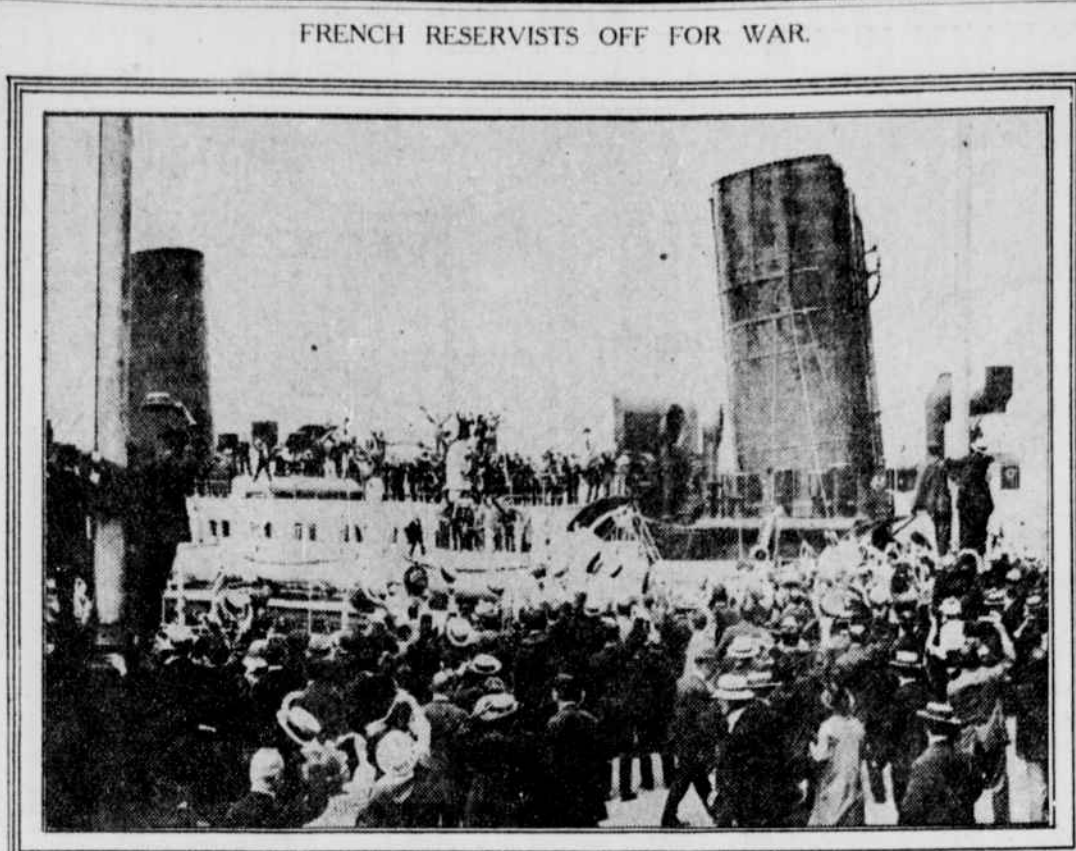
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Scene of enthusiasm when La Lorraine sailed yesterday for Havre.

## 4 LINERS EVADE CLUTCHES OF FOES

Two Britis and Two German Vessels in Port After Furious Races.

FOG BANKS HELP IN DODGING WARSHIPS

Courses Laid Close to Long Island Shore, To Be Near Three-Mile Limit.

Four transatlantic liners—two British and two German—arrived here yesterday unmolested by warships cruising in the steamship lanes.

The first to get safely to port was the White Star Olympic, which came into Quarantine soon after midnight. The Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the North German Lloyd Line, was close behind. She sailed some twelve hours after the Olympic. The President Lincoln, of the Hamburg-American Line, an eleven-day steamer from Hamburg, followed later, and then came the Uranium liner Uram, a British steamer in the New York, Halifax and Rotterdam service.

The respective captains of these vessels followed the same tactics to prevent capture, putting out all lights and taking advantage of every patch of fog. All hugged the Long Island coast after they had passed Montauk Point. At no time were any of the vessels unable to get within the three-mile limit of the American shore in the New York, Halifax and Rotterdam service.

Captain Witt of the President Lincoln, when he got word by wireless two days ago that France, Germany, England and Russia were at war, changed his course at once to the north, put out all lights except those necessary for navigating and rushed his vessel at the fullest speed he could make. "I saw no ships and I am sure I was not seen," the skipper said yesterday when he came down from the bridge. "I went as far north as I could. I hoped for fog and got it, and after that I went further north in search of more fog."

Captain Herbert J. Haddock, master of the Olympic, who is a commander of the Royal Naval Reserve, brought the liner across in record breaking time.

The big vessel, which does not more than 20 knots on her usual journeys across the Atlantic, made the distance in five days twelve hours and fifty-seven minutes, an average speed of 21.88 knots. This is her best run to this port. For eight hours on Tuesday, when it was thought that a German cruiser was near, the Olympic developed a sustained speed of 25.01 knots.

If a German cruiser had been in pursuit Captain Haddock said he could have outrun her and made a haven somewhere within the three-mile limit of the American coast.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Lamport & Holt Line that its service between New York, Brazil and Argentina had been suspended indefinitely. The steamship Vauban, which left Barbados on Friday, is due in Bahia on Saturday. The Byron, northbound from Bahia, is due in Trinidad on Sunday. The Vestris, which is scheduled to leave Buenos Ayres to-day, will be held at that port.

The steamships Tennyson, Vandeyck and Highland Harris, all heavily laden with a general cargo for South America, will remain in this port until the danger of seizure by war vessels is passed. The British freighter Etowah, which sailed yesterday for Antwerp, returned to port yesterday, having put back when some sixty miles east of Sandy Hook. Her master was informed yesterday night that England and Germany were at war, and rather than risk capture came back.

It was learned yesterday that German reservists have been making efforts to get back to Germany by vessels flying the flags of neutral countries.

Many of them, it is said, have tried to procure tickets on Italian, Scandinavian and Dutch steamships, through subterfuge. No tickets were sold, however.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Fabre Line (French) had suspended its service between New York and Marseilles, and the sailings also of the Uranium Line between New York and Rotterdam have been suspended.

Representatives of the White Star Line stated yesterday that the Olympic positively would sail for England Saturday, her destination being Liverpool instead of Southampton.

Rumors were current yesterday in steamship circles that the Hamburg-American Line had discharged temporarily all employees in the Broadway office who had not been in the service of the company for ten years.

KILLED BOARDING TRAIN

Linden, N. J., Aug. 5.—Albert Root, of Price St., was killed to-day when he fell from a Pennsylvania Railroad train he was trying to board while in motion.

Root reached the track level after the train was well under way. According to witnesses, he attempted to board a coach as it approached the Wood av. bridge. Losing his hold, he fell between the cars. Root was employed in New York City. He leaves a wife and two children.

Keith Charges Dismissed.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Charges against Henry P. Keith, nominated by President Wilson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Brooklyn district, were dismissed by a sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee to-day. The sub-committee held that the charges were not proved.

## WILL HISTORY REPEAT OR REVERSE THE WAR OF 1870?

August 6, 1870—The German Crown Prince overhauled the French at Gravelotte.

The German general, Goeben captured the French town of Forbach.

General Turr disclosed Bismarck's proposals that France should annex Luxembourg and Belgium in 1866.

August 4-6, 1914—The Belgians repulsed the Germans at Liege.

The French captured the great German warship Goeben, named for the victor of Forbach.

Belgians repulsed German attack on frontier.

## CANADA CALLS FOR 20,000 VOLUNTEERS

Dominion's First Contingent to Go to War Is To Be Half an Army Corps.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—A call for volunteers was made by the Canadian government late to-day. Twenty thousand men are wanted.

Commanding officers throughout Canada have been ordered to issue the call to their troops and local population. Only men, physically sound and between eighteen and forty-five years of age, with preference for those who have had experience or been trained in marksmanship.

The period of their enlistment will be during the continuance of the present war. Where a sufficient number of men of the required standard enlist from any existing militia corps, the integrity of that corps will be retained in the special service volunteer force.

An effort will be made to give every part of the country an opportunity to get places for its share of volunteers. Mobilization will be at Quebec.

There will be a period of training and rifle shooting there preceding embarkation.

The government issued this statement to-night:

"Action has been taken and is being taken by the government in every available way, and by every available means, to meet the present situation. They are in constant communication with the imperial authorities."

"The necessary legislation to be submitted to Parliament at the approaching session is being prepared as speedily as possible so that there may be no delay after Parliament meets. Many important and necessary steps which have been taken by the government will require ratification by Parliament."

"The government are proceeding on the principle that such steps should be taken without waiting one moment for strict legal authority and that any necessary ratification therefore should be procured afterward from Parliament, otherwise serious delay would have occurred and grave detriment might have ensued."

Montreal, Aug. 5.—Any steamship attempting to leave Montreal port without special papers will be liable to seizure or destruction. Masters and owners were notified to-night by R. S. White, Collector of Customs.

Actual transportation business will not be interfered with in any degree, according to Mr. White. The clearing papers must be preserved for production on demand to an officer of his majesty's army, navy or militia, and is valid only for the voyage specified. Fishing boats are exempted from the ruling.

A unique war demonstration is planned for to-morrow night. Women will parade, with the object of drawing together the English speaking, French, Belgian, Russian and Dutch, and women of any other race whose sympathies are with Britain and France.

SOVEREIGNS \$550 EACH

20-Franc Pieces and Marks at High Premium.

Money brokers did a brisk business yesterday, selling English sovereigns in small lots for \$550 each. French twenty-franc pieces, worth \$25 at the Paris mint, sold for \$42.50 to \$45, and German marks, with a mint value of 23.8 cents, at 25 cents. The brokers reported a good demand for all kinds of European gold at a premium.

English sovereigns were quoted at a premium of 15 cents a pound sterling over Bank of England notes.

SWEDEN MAY JOIN IN WAR.

People Said To Be Ready to Fight Against Kaiser.

Stockholm, Aug. 5.—Count von Pourtales, the German Ambassador to Russia, with his staff, arrived here yesterday from St. Petersburg on a steamer flying the American flag. They proceeded to Berlin.

Indications are that Sweden will join Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium, if the finds herself unable to remain neutral.

## SONG SPEEDS 1,400 ON LA LORRAINE

Big French Liner Boldly Puts Out to Sea in Face of Enemy.

600 GO BACK TO BATTLE FOR FRANCE

Thousands Cheer as Boat Quits Pier—English Captain Gives Assistance.

More than ten thousand French folk on shipboard and ashore sang the "Marseillaise" yesterday as the French liner La Lorraine steamed out of port for Havre with 1,400 passengers, 600 of whom were reservists.

The men who had responded to the call of arms were impatient over the tardy departure of the vessel that was to take them back to their beloved France. Ten a. m. was the hour scheduled for the Lorraine to start, but she did not go, and some twenty minutes later there was no indication that her gangplank would soon be hauled ashore.

A conference concerning the advisability of sending her out in daylight was under way, and Captain Maurras had left the vessel for a talk with Captain Herbert J. Haddock, master of the White Star liner Olympic, which was docked at Pier 60, a few hundred yards north of where the Lorraine lay.

Efforts were made to keep these facts from the impatient reservists but the news spread among them like a prairie fire, and running about in the streets, and running about in the streets, and running about in the streets.

Seven or eight thousand friends, relatives and sympathizers on the pier maintained a feverish conversation during the restless interval in which the conference of officials was held.

The French master, walked briskly aboard with a smile of confidence on his face. He bowed to left and right as he hurried across the bridge. Signals were displayed, hawsers were loosened, the Lorraine's whistle, hidden in a cloud of steam, blew low and long, and soon the vessel moved slowly forward.

The public in indignation over the rise of the Lorraine would not let that of meat and bread prices. It is claimed that the increase is unjustified, as flour is not dearer and there are plentiful supplies of meat in cold storage here.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith urged all classes to abstain from extravagant consumption of all kinds of foodstuffs during the next few months.

In several districts the retail stores opened for only a few hours this morning. Many stores have had to close entirely, because their stock is gone and they can obtain no fresh supplies.

Women Clear Store.

When they found prices had gone up, women in the East End became infuriated and a storm of stones rather than pay. Before the police could arrive the women had carried off everything they could lay their hands on.

The British government is completing a scheme to control the food supplies of the entire country. Many of the big provincial towns are in as bad a situation as London.

All possible steps are being taken by the authorities to allay public anxiety.

British Join in Singing.

A brass band that had accompanied the fighting men of France to the French Line pier struck up "The Marseillaise," and at 11:40 a. m., when the vessel was straining her engines, the band broke forth into ringing cheers.

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## FOOD FAMINE PERIL TERROR OF LONDON

Government Says Alarm Groundless, but Urges Care and Frugality.

## INFURIATED WOMEN STORM THE STORES

Prices Leap Upward and Many Retailers Close Through Lack of Supplies.

London, Aug. 5.—Symptoms of a panic over the question of food and money supplies had subsided greatly by to-night. There is general confidence that the measures undertaken by the government will meet the crisis; that the money market will not smash, and that the Atlantic route will be kept open for shipments from America.

The fact that the Cunard liner Lusitania was allowed to sail had a reassuring effect, as indicating that the admiralty feels certain that the navy is in position to keep the German cruisers out of the area of the North Atlantic trade routes.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons that the conclusion had been reached with the unanimous assent of banking and other interests, that there would be no necessity to suspend specie payments.

At the same time it is necessary to economize with respect to the supply of gold, he said. "There is danger that selfish individuals may attempt to hoard gold. It should be made clear to them that they might inflict great injury on their country. In this tremendous struggle finance will play a great part. It will be one of the most